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# MODERN LANGUAGE NOTES.

Baltimore, February, 1901.

## THE PERSONAL PRONOUN IN THE POEMA DEL CID.<sup>1</sup>

The personal pronouns in Old Spanish have not been neglected by investigators in the field of Romance philology. Within the last few decades there have appeared in the columns of the *Romania*, *Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie*, *Literaturblatt für germanische und romanische Philologie*, *Il Propugnatore*, etc., valuable contributions treating specially of the personal pronouns or touching upon them incidentally in connection with other matter. Of articles on the *Poema del Cid* relating more or less to the subject of this paper it is only necessary to refer to those of Cornu, Baist, Restori, Nyrop, Cuervo, Gessner, in the journals above mentioned.

In the preparation of this article it has been the purpose of the author to set forth in tabulated form the personal pronouns actually occurring in the *Poema del Cid*, giving also the combinations in which they appear, and to illustrate what seem to be the chief peculiarities of their usage in the *Poema*. The statistics are intended to be illustrative rather than exhaustive, and where the latter is the case it has been so stated.

It is needless to say that it would be exceedingly difficult to present anything original on a subject which for many years has found contributors among the foremost Romance scholars of the century. Consequently, there is little, if anything, in this article which cannot be found scattered in the large manuals of Romance philology and in the various journals

<sup>1</sup> I have consulted, in the preparation of this article, besides the general works of Diez, Meyer-Lübke, Gröber (*Grundriss*), the grammars of Knapp, Sauer, and Förster, also the following special treatises: Araujo, *Gramática del Poema del Cid*, Madrid, 1897; Kürbs, *Untersuchung der Sprachliche Eigentümlichkeiten des Poema del Cid*, Frankfurt a.M., 1893; Keller, *Historische Formenlehre der Spanischen Sprache*, Murrhardt, 1894; Cornu, and Baist, various articles in *Romania*, *Zeitschrift f. Rom. Phil.*, *Literaturblatt f. germ. u. rom. Phil.*; Gessner, *Das spanische Personalpronomen*, *Z. f. Rom. Phil.*, xvii, 1-54; Mugica, *Supresión de la vocal enclítica de los pronombres en el Poema del Cid*, *Z. f. Rom. Phil.*, xviii, 540-545; Cuervo, *Los casos enclíticos y proclíticos del pronombre de tercera persona en castellano*, *Romania*, xxv, 95-113.

devoted to this subject. But, while this paper presents nothing new, it is original in so far that it is the subject of independent work in the first place. Most of the material has been gathered from notes taken while reading the *Poema*. The writer is personally responsible for the illustrative examples, excepting one or two taken from Gessner's article.<sup>2</sup> The text employed is that of Menéndez Pidal, (Madrid, 1898) which is the most reliable.

In the following instances I have ventured to disagree with some of my authorities. I prefer to state the details here rather than later:

*Dand nos*, line 273.

Lidforss considers the first *n* an error by the copyist: "*Dand*, que con la venia de otros criticos creo error de pluma, lo mismo que *sabent*, *rogand*, *hedand*, etc."

Cornu assumes *dand nos* as the second stage in the transformation of *dadnos* to *dandos*, viz: *dad nos* > *dandnos* > *dandos*, the second *n* disappearing by dissimilation. He assumes a similar development for *rienda*: *retina* > *redena* > *rendna* > *rienda*, and for *candado*: *catenatus* > *cadenado* > *candnado* > *candado*.

While I do not presume to dispute an authority like Cornu, it seems, however, that this explanation, which is based only on hypothesis, is not the simplest one, at least not in the case of *dand nos*. Unless *dand* is a purely clerical error, which I am not inclined to believe, I would suggest that the copyist has written *dand*, and, not understanding the force of *n* as a part of the pronoun, has given to the latter its proper form *nos*. But nothing can be affirmed with certainty on this point since the spelling in cases of this kind is not fixed. Cf. *dandos*, 3468, *dadnos*, 2562, *mandad nolos*, 2364, etc.

*Ge-* in lines 3676, 3679, 3681.

*Ge-* is found combined with the definite article in 3676: *falsso gela guarnizon*, repeated in 3679 and 3681.

*Ge-* may be explained in these lines as the dative (*illi* > *ge* > *se*), as it is elsewhere, but a preferable interpretation seems to me to make it the reflexive, direct object of *falsso*,

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Note 1.

<sup>3</sup> *Los Cantares de Myo Cid*, p. 111.

with *guarnizon* as subject of the clause. It is then assumed that the copyist has erroneously written *g* instead of *s*. Such a mistake could easily happen, the sounds of these two consonants being so much alike, as shown by the subsequent development of *ge* to *se*. Nor is it difficult to find other examples of confusion between *g* and *s* both in the *Poema* as well as in other Old Spanish texts. Cf. *eglesia*, 367, *ecclesia*, 2241, *eclegia*, 2449: *gelo* for *selo* (= *sibi illud*), 768: *Sabet, el otro non gelo oso esperar*, that is, 'he dared not await it (the blow) for himself'.<sup>4</sup>

#### A. FIRST PERSON.

- SING. NOM. yo, 74; hyo, 2086.  
 OBL. me, 9, 76; -m, 157, 963; m-, 3665; -n, 1277, 3391.  
 PREP. a mi, 240, de mi, 205, por mi, 504, pora mi, 249.  
 conmigo, 1045, 1258, 1606.  
 PLUR. NOM. nos, 138.  
 OBL. nos, 129, 667, 831.  
 PREP. a nos, 1498.  
 connusco, 388.

#### B. SECOND PERSON.

- SING. NOM. tu, 361, 3332.  
 OBL. te, 335, 338; -t, 353, 3343, 3344, 3333; -d, 3322, 3365.  
 PREP. a ti, 8, 362, en ti, 357, por ti, 3320.  
 contigo, 349.  
 PLUR. NOM. uos, 47, vos, 194.  
 OBL. uos, 44, 73, 108; -os, 986, 1401, 2027, 3215.  
 PREP. a uos, 256, de uos, 503.  
 con uusco, 75, 231.

#### C. THIRD PERSON.

##### *Masculine.*

- SING. NOM. el, 67, 78; ele, 1896, 2938; elle, 1353, 1398, 2812.  
 OBL. le, 64, 636, 712, 713; lo, 16, 629, 745; -l, 750, 751, 761, 1032, 1-, 62, 975; ge, (Dat.) 26, 163.  
 PREP. al, 245, a el, 1362; con el, 305; del, 23, sobrel, 1053.  
 PLUR. NOM. ellos, 415, 544, 2745.  
 OBL. Dat. les, 36, 165; los, 154, 2403; ge-, 511, 1363.  
 Acc. los, 2, 588, 720; les, 66.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Gessner, p. —; Araujo, pp. 143-4 and foot-notes.

- PREP. con ellos, 293, dellos, 111, 622, entrellos, 595.

##### *Feminine.*

- SING. NOM. ella, 328.  
 OBL. la, 12, 179, 423, 690; -l, 38; 1, 914.  
 PREP. a ella, 254, con ella, 691, della, 495, en ela, 1241.  
 sobrella, 183, 1203.  
 PLUR. NOM. ellas, 1609, 2737.  
 OBL. Dat. les, 1382, 2570; las, 1083.  
 Acc. las, 86, 117, 255, 276.  
 PREP. a ellas, 2738, antellas, 1747, con ellas, 1610, 2620, dellas, 257, por ellas, 1485.

##### *Neuter.*

- SING. NOM. lo, 635.  
 OBL. lo, 42, 82, 636; llo, 3367.  
 PREP. a lo, 157, en ello, 1941, dello, 386, por ello, 2641.  
*Reflexive Forms.*  
 1. me, 156.  
 2. te, 3324; -t, 3333.  
 3. se, 354, 405, 436; -s, 69, 154, 200; por si, 2259; consigo, 67.  
 ge, 3676, 3679, 3681, Acc.; 768, Dat.  
 4. nos, 146, 280.  
 5. uos, 317, 2792.  
 6. se, 105, 134, 381; sse, 403.

##### *Remarks.*

1. *-migo, -tigo, -sigo, nusco, uusco* are remnants of the Latin *mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum*. Their etymology having been forgotten, they were subsequently written with *con* as one word.

2. *ge*, in *gelo, gela, gelos, gelas*, represents an intermediate stage in the development of the Latin *illi, illis* to the modern *se*. *Illi, illis* > *lle-, lles-* > *ge-, je-, ges-, jes-*, finally *ge* for both singular and plural by assimilation of *s*; *ge* being pronounced like Ptg. *che* the transition to *se* then became easy. On *ge*, reflexive, see above.

3. Conjunctive *os* for *vos* occurs four times in the *Poema* (See paradigm above). When *os* follows the Imperative the final letter of the verb is retained, whereas in Modern Spanish this final letter is dropped. *-os* is used with the infinitive in one of the four instances referred to: *leuarnos*, 1401.

4. The Leonese forms *ele, elle*, m.s., occurs five times, *llo*, n.s., once.

5. Conjunctive *me, te, le, la, lo, se* are frequently joined to the preceding word, less often to the following, and the final vowel of the pronoun is elided: *curiam*, 3664, *metistet*, 3334, *dioſ*, 353, *noſ*, 25, *feridaſ*, 38, *metioſ*, 711, *tornos*, 49, *vedada lan* 62, *landa*, 778, *comidios*, 507. Elision does not take place, of course, if the verb ends in a consonant: *plazme*, 180.5

6. The regular form of the acc. m.s. 3. is *lo*, but *le* is used quite frequently, likewise *l*-, *-l*. *Los* occurs as dat. m. plur. 3., instead of *les* which is the regular form, cf. ll. 154, 2403.

*Les* as acc. m. plur. is used at least twice, cf. ll. 66, 1417.

*Las* for *les* as dat. f. plur. is used at least once, cf. l. 1083.

7. Metathesis occurs when a conjunctive form is joined to the Imperative: *dandos* < *dadnos*, 3468 (Cf. also *dand nos*, 273): *dezildes* < *dezidles*, 384; *contalda* < *contadla*, 181; *daldo* < *dadlo*, 823; *yndos* < *ydnos*, 833.

8. Assimilation may be observed in the following instances: *d* to *l* in *prendedlas* > *prende-las*, 2136; *r* to *l* in *acogerlo* > *acogello*, 883; *auerlas* > *auellas*, 887; *verdarlo* > *vedallo*, 2967; *s* to *l* in *mandad nos los* > *mandad uolos*, 2364; *r* to *s* in *adobarse* > *adobasse*, 1700; *m* to *n* before *s* in *sim salue* > *sin salue*, 3391; before *l* in *Que me las* > *quenlas*, 1277.

9. The prepositions *a, de, entre, sobre, ante* coalesce with the pronouns which they govern: *al* < *a el*, 245; *della* < *de ella*, 495; *del* < *de el*, 23; *entrellos* < *entre ellos*, 595; *sobrella* < *sobre ella*, 1203; *antellas* < *ante ellas*, 1747.

10. The language of the *Poema* allows greater freedom in the position of the object pronoun than the Modern Spanish.

a. The pronoun often follows the verb in cases where modern usage would prefer it to precede.

*Don Rachel e Vidas a myo Çid besaron le las manos*. 159.

*El Çid a doña Ximena yua la abraçar*;

*Doña Ximena al Çid la manol va besar*. 368-369.

*A Mynaya Albarfanez mataron le el caualllo*. 744.

*Quiero uos dezir del que en buen ora nasco e çinxo espada*. 899.

5 For full statistics on the elision of the final vowel of enclitic pronouns, see Mugica, l.c.

*Quando los fallo, por cuenta fizo los nonbrar*. 1264.

*E aduxiessen le a Banieca; poco auie quel ganara*. 1573.

*Su mugier e sus fijas subiolas al alcaçar*. 1644.

*Myo Çid al rrey Bucar cayol en alcaz*. 2408.  
*Martin Antolinez e Diego Gonçalez firieron se delas lanças*. 3646.

b. When other words come between the object and predicate the pronominal object may precede or follow the verb.

*Rrachel a myo Çid la manol ba besar*. 174.

*A myo Çid, el que en buen ora nasco, Dentro a Valençia lieuan le el mandado*. 1560-1.

*Aquelos atamores a uos los pondran delant e veredes quanles son*. 1666.

*Este casamiento otorgo uos le yo*. 3418.

c. Owing to the tendency of the object pronoun to follow its verb, the object of the separable tenses, the indicative future and conditional, often comes between the infinitive and the auxiliary. This occurs in the following lines of the *Poema*:

21, 76, 80, 84, 92, 117, 133, 161, 197, 198, 229, 251, 272, 280, 390, 528, 586, 667, 690, 947, 966, 987, 1035, 1046, 1250, 1259, 1423, 1438, 1447, 1487, 1523, 1641, 1668, 1688, 1690, 1768, 1808, 1820, 1908, 1945, 1946, 2045, 2330, 2366, 2410, 2411, 2545, 2546, 2563, 2564, 2568, 2575, 2627, 2663, 2733, 2992, 3030, 3141, 3168, 3223, 3359, 3411, 3450, 3451.

d. The pronoun object of an infinitive depending upon another verb is generally joined to the governing verb, which it either precedes ( $\alpha$ ) or follows ( $\beta$ ). This applies also to reflexive verbs ( $\gamma$ ). In a few instances the pronoun comes after the infinitive ( $\delta$ ).

$\alpha$ . *Tornos a sonrisar; legan le todos, la manol ban besar*. 298.

*Alos iudios te dexteste prender; do dizen monte Caluarie*. 347.

*Corrio la sangre por el astil ayuso, las manos se ono de vntar*. 354.

*Mas el castiello non lo quiero hermar*. 533.

*E fizieron dos azes de peones mezclados, quilos podrie contar?* 699.

*De todo myo rreyno los que lo quisieren far*. 891.

*Quenlas dexe sacar*. 1277.

*Virtos del Campeador a nos vienen buscar.*  
1498.

*Essora les conpieçan a dar los yfantes de Carrion.* 2735.  
et passim.

- β. *E el a las niñas torno las acatar.* 371.  
*Saliolos rreçebir con esta su mesnada.* 487.  
*Çiento moros e çiento moras quiero las quitar.* 534.  
*Quierol enbiar en don .XXX. caualllos.* 816.  
*El caualllo corriendo, ualo abraçar sin falla.* 920.  
*Mandolos ferir myo Çid, el que en buen ora nasco.* 1004.  
*Plogo al Criador e ouieron los de arrancar.* 1721.

et passim.

- γ. *Mañana era e pienssan se de armar.* 1135.  
*Mager les pesa, ouieron se adar e a arrancar.* 1145.  
*De pies de cauillo los ques pudieron escapar.* 1151.  
*Non osan fueras exir nin con el se aiuntar.* 1171.  
*Quando vio myo Çid las gentes iuntadas, compeços de pagar.* 1201.  
*Luego toman armas e tomanse a deportar.* 1514.

et passim.

- δ. The object pronoun follows the infinitive.  
a. When the governing verb is reflexive:  
*Nos detardan de adobasse essas yentes christianas.* 1700.  
*Nos fartan de catarle quantos ha en la cort.* 3495.  
b. When the governing verb is to be supplied:  
*Tanta cuerda de tienda y veriedes quebrar, Arancar se las estacas e acostar se atodas partes los tendales.* 1141-2.  
*Mando uos los cuerpos ondrada mientre servir e uestir*  
*E guarnir uos de todas armas como uos dixieredes aqui.* 1871-2.  
*Querer uos ye ver e dar uos su amor.* 1945.  
*Veriedes quebrar tantas cuerdas e arrancar se las estacas,*  
*E acostar se los tendales, con huebras eran tantas.* 2400-1.  
c. When the infinitive precedes the governing verb:

*Enbiar uos quiero a Castiella con mandado.*  
813.

*Sobre aquesto todo, dezir uos quiera, Minaya.* 890.  
*Si me vinieredes buscar, fallar me podredes.* 1071.

- Quando Dios prestar nos quiere, nos bien gelo gradescamos.* 1298.  
*Hyr se quiere a Valençia, a myo Çid el de Binar.* 1416.  
*Dezir uos quiero nueuas de alent partes del mar.* 1620.  
*Fasta do lo fallassemos buscar lo yremos nos.* 1951.  
*E a don Fernandode a don Diego aguardar los mando.* 2168.  
*Prinado cauallga, a rreçebir los sald.* 2886.  
*Ebayr le cuydan a myo Çid el Campeador.* 3011.

et passim.

- d. Note also the following:  
*Veriedes armar se moros, apriessa entrar en az.* 697.  
*Aqui veriedes quexar se yfantes de Carrion.* 3207.  
11. The use of *tu* and *vos*.  
*Tu* is used  
a. In addressing the Deity:  
*Grado ati, Señor padre, que estas en alto.* 8.  
*Tu eres rrey de los rreyes.* 361.  
b. Toward persons of inferior rank, toward relatives and intimate friends:  
*E verdad dizen en esto, tu, Muño Gustioz.* 2955.  
*Oheres, myo sobrino, tu, Felez Munoz?* 2618.  
c. Sometimes in anger as a mark of disrespect:  
*Verte as con el Çid.* 2410.  
*Tulo otorgaras a guisa de traydor.* 3350.  
*Vos* is more formal and is used toward persons to whom respect is shown:  
*Non uos osariemos abrir.* 44.  
*Uos sodes el myo diestro braço.* 753.  
In addressing the Virgin both forms are used, cf. lines 218 and 221. Confusion between *tu* and *vos* may be noticed in *mientra que visquieredes bien se fara lo to.* 409.

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